

**CATECHISMOS
HELLENIOS; OR, A
SHORT CATECHISM**

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Catechismos Hellenios; or, A short catechism by W. H. Braund

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W. H. BRAUND

**CATECHISMOS
HELLENIOS; OR, A
SHORT CATECHISM**

CATECHISMOS HELLENIOS :

OR,

A SHORT CATECHISM,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

ETON GREEK GRAMMAR,

COMPILED FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY

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PREFACE.

EXPERIENCE and observation confirm the opinion that the catechetical mode of conveying instruction, is peculiarly calculated to further the acquisition of useful knowledge. By analyzing the several subjects brought before the minds of the young, breaking them up into questions, and making the proper replies the subjects of further examination, many difficulties and discouragements are removed, and the way to learning rendered comparatively easy and inviting.

With the persuasion that this method will prove equally successful when applied to the study of the Classics, the following Catechism has been compiled to facilitate the study of the "Eton Greek Grammar," to which it may serve as a companion, and whence its materials have been chiefly derived.

The compiler acknowledges his obligations also to Valpy's "Elements of the Greek Grammar," and would observe, that he sends this Catechism to the press, not as possessing claims to originality or peculiar merit, but having at first designed it for the use of his own school, he brings it before the public in the hope that it may prove equally useful and acceptable to others.

Martock, Somerset,
March, 1840.

A CATECHISM
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR,
ETC. ETC.

How many letters compose the Greek alphabet?

Twenty-four.

How are these letters divided?

Into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

Name the vowels.

A, α, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

What is the quantity of the *ι* in epsilon, omicron, and upsilon?

Long.

Are the names of these letters ever pronounced according to English accentuation?

Yes; *épsilon*, *ómicron*, *úpsilon*.

How should *ω* be called?

Omèga.

How many accents are there?

Three; the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (ˆ).

Where is the acute accent placed?

On one of the three last syllables of a word.

Where is the grave placed?

On the last syllable alone.

Where is the circumflex placed?

On a long vowel or diphthong in one of the two last syllables.

What is a word accented on the last syllable called?

Oxyton.

What is a word not so accented called?

Baryton.

What when on the penultimâ?

Paroxyton.

What when on the antepenultimâ?

Proparoxyton.

What do you mean by the penultimâ?

The last syllable but one.

What by the antepenultimâ?

The last syllable but two.

Illustrate each of these cases?

θεός, Deus; κόσμος, mundus; ἄγγελος.

How many breathings are there in Greek?

Two: the soft (´), and the aspirate (´).

What is the force of the aspirate?

That of the letter h,—thus δ is pronounced ho.

What is the use of an apostrophe, marked thus (')?

To show that a vowel is cut off before a following one, as $\delta\lambda\lambda'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ for $\delta\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ *pro* $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$.

When an apostrophe takes place, into what is a soft mute before an aspirate vowel changed?

Into its corresponding aspirate, as $\acute{\alpha}\phi'$ $\eta\mu\omega$ *pro* $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ $\eta\mu\omega\nu$, *a nobis*, from us.

How many points or stops are there in Greek?

Four:—

The comma, like the Latin (,).

The note of interrogation, like the English semicolon (;).

The colon, or point at top (:).

The full stop, like the Latin (.).

Parts of Speech.

How many parts of speech are there?

Eight.

Name them?

Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

How do the Greeks include the interjections?
In the adverbs.

How many numbers have Greek nouns?

Three; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

Which of those numbers adds precision to the Greek language?

The dual.

What does the dual speak of?

Two.

In which of the Greek dialects is this number omitted?

The *Æolic*.

Is it found in the New Testament, the Septuagint, or in the Fathers?

No.

How many cases are there?

Five; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative.

What cases are frequently the same in the singular?

The nominative and the vocative.

In what numbers are these cases always the same?

The dual and plural.

What case has *·* always written under?

The dative case singular in the four first declensions.